

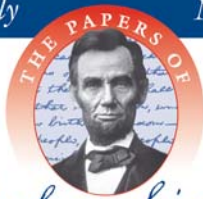
LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of

July - September 2008

Volume 8 Number 3



Abraham Lincoln

"a great honor and a great labor" A. Lincoln, October 26, 1863

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TO DIGITIZE LINCOLN DOCUMENTS IN VAULT

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln and the National Archives and Records Administration have reached an agreement to digitize approximately 13,000 pages of Lincoln materials from the National Archives vaults. The agreement covers documents in the vaults at both Archives II in College Park, Maryland, and at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

Included among the treasures in the vaults are both international and Indian treaties signed by Abraham Lincoln, presidential telegrams, executive orders, select diplomatic correspondence, nominations sent to the Senate, and a variety of letters written by and to Lincoln during his presidency. The nominations include several members of his cabinet, that of Salmon P. Chase as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and one from March 1861 nominating Robert E. Lee for promotion in the United States Army.

There are Black Hawk War muster rolls from Captain Lincoln's company and from the companies of which

he was later a soldier, Lincoln's compiled military service record, as well as later land warrants based on his service in that war. From his single-term Congressional career, there are Lincoln's "Spot" resolutions regarding the Mexican War, his patent for a device to buoy boats over shoals, and several letters of recommendation for constituents.

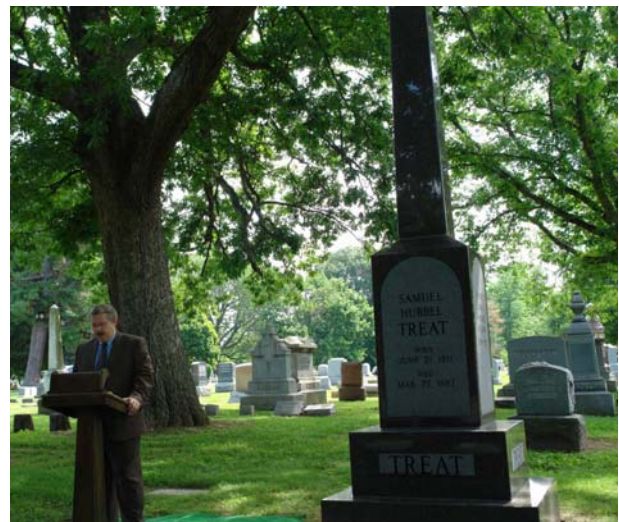
Staff members in the Preservation Programs division of the National Archives will digitize the materials to the project's technical specifications and deliver the master images to Papers of Abraham Lincoln staff in College Park and Washington. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln will support the salary of a digital imaging technician for one year to conduct the work. The digitization will begin this fall and continue into 2009.

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln appreciates the assistance of Doris A. Hamburg, Director of Preservation Programs at the National Archives, and other members of the National Archives staff in preparing this agreement.

JUDGE TREAT MEMORIAL DEDICATED

On June 20, Director Daniel Stowell delivered an address at the dedication of the newly erected obelisk in memory of Samuel H. Treat. During the past three years, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln has assisted the Hon. Richard Mills, judge of the U.S. District Court, and the Illinois Bar Foundation in soliciting the funds necessary to erect the grave marker.

After raising public awareness of Judge Treat's contributions to the nineteenth-century bench and raising funds, this coalition placed a fifteen-foot obelisk over his grave in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. As a justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for fourteen years, and as a federal judge for thirty-two years beginning in 1855, Treat heard more than one thousand cases in which Abraham Lincoln was an attorney.



Daniel Stowell at the Dedication Ceremony

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

In June, assistant editors AJ Aiséiríthe and David Gerleman (pictured below with their certificates) attended “Camp Edit,” sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. All editorial staff members are encouraged to complete the week-long seminar, held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, which provides instruction on topics related to scholarly editing.



In July...

Director Daniel Stowell scanned documents at the State Historical Society of Iowa in Des Moines. The project thanks Becki Plunkett for her assistance in making the materials available and Dean and Maralee Foster for providing housing.

Daniel Stowell scanned an endorsement written by Abraham Lincoln at AIG American General Life Companies in Springfield. Thank you to Hal Barton for making the document available for scanning and to John Constantinides for bringing the document to our attention.

Stowell also visited the home of Robert N. Arrol and scanned a Lincoln letter that he owns. Thank you to Dr. Arrol for allowing us to add this document to the project.

The Tennessee State Library and Archives provided images of three Lincoln documents in its collections. The staff thanks Gwynn Thayer and Dr. Wayne C. Moore for their assistance in making these images available to our project.

The Vermont State Archives provided images of the Lincoln documents housed there. The project thanks Christie Carter and Tanya Marshall for their assistance in making these images available.

Thank you to Robert and Georgia Myers, who visited the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library in August and allowed project staff to scan a document and a note written by Abraham Lincoln that have been in their family since the Civil War.

Thanks also to Tim Lamar of Prairie Village, Kansas, who brought his Lincoln document to the project offices for scanning.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York provided us images of their documents. The project would like to thank Robert Clark, the supervisory archivist.

John R. Reusing of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent the project scans of his recently-acquired Lincoln document. Interestingly, in his capacity as Development Director of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, he helped us obtain scans of that institution’s documents and those of another Cincinnati collector.

In September...

Daniel Stowell, Associate Director John Lupton, and Assistant Editor Stacy McDermott traveled to Mt. Vernon, Illinois, to participate in a panel discussion entitled “Lincoln the Prairie Lawyer.” Former Illinois governor Jim Edgar moderated the event, which the Illinois State Bar Association organized. The session was part of the celebration of the historic courthouse in Mt. Vernon, where Lincoln attended an Illinois Supreme Court session 1859. The program will be featured on the Illinois Channel.

John Lupton spoke to nearly forty people visiting Lincoln sites in Springfield through the Elderhostel program at Lincoln Land Community College. He talked about Lincoln’s circuit riding practice.

John Lupton was the keynote speaker at the Illinois Appellate Court Conference, where he addressed about fifty Illinois appellate court justices and staff.

Daniel Stowell scanned three documents at Prairie Archives in Springfield, Illinois. The project thanks John Paul, the owner of Prairie Archives, for his assistance in allowing us to scan these documents.

DONORS

The project acknowledges with deep appreciation the generosity of the following contributors:

Judge Harry E. Clem
Illinois State Bar Association
Simon J. Kushmar
Lincoln Land Community College Elderhostel
John Lupton
John and Maureen McCord
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James Stultz
Don Tracy

STERN COLLECTION DIGITIZED AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

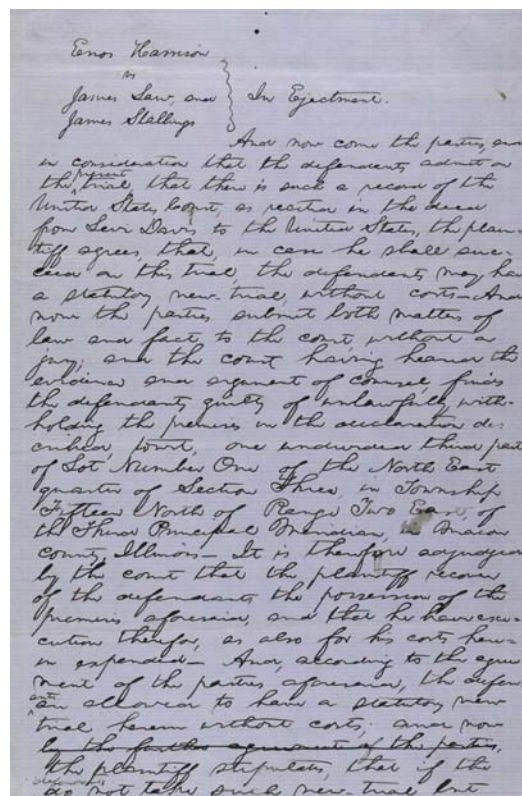
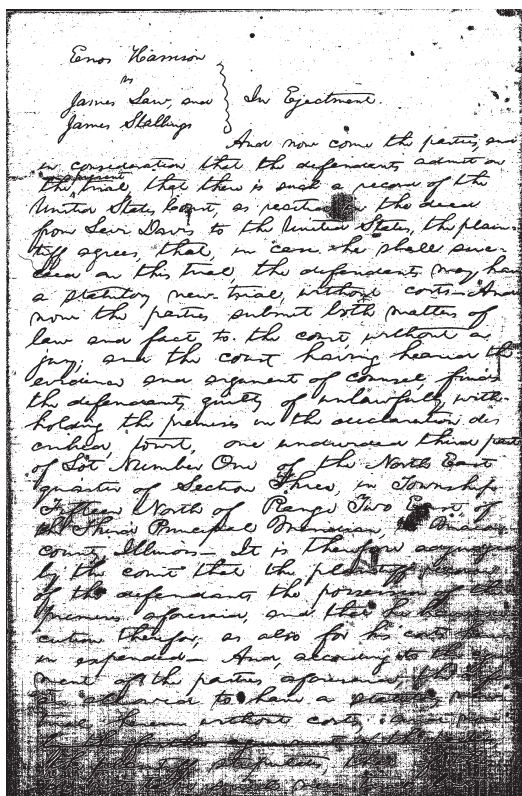
Unlike most of the Lincoln documents at the Library of Congress, which are housed in the Manuscripts Division, the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana is under the stewardship of the Rare Books and Special Collections Division. This collection, which contains an extensive array of rare books related to Abraham Lincoln, also includes 240 manuscripts. Most of the manuscripts are legal documents from Lincoln's legal career, but there are also nineteen documents that will be a part of Series II and III.

Among the highlights of the collection is Lincoln's famous January 1863 letter to General Joseph Hooker. Hooker had suggested that the country needed a dictator, and, as he placed him in command of the Army of the Potomac, Lincoln exhorted Hooker, "Only those generals who gain successes, can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship." Another treasure from the collection is the scrapbook of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates assembled by Lincoln from newspaper clippings and annotated by him for publication.

As part of a broader digitization initiative, the Rare Books and Special Collections Division digitized the Stern Collection and agreed to scan documents to the technical specifications of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. The digitization was completed late in the spring, and the project received the images this summer. We especially wish to thank Elizabeth Gettins of the Rare Books and Special Collections Division for her assistance in this project.

The legal documents from the Stern Collection were reunited with the other documents from specific cases in *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln: Complete Documentary Edition* (2000). Images of those documents were prepared from copies made from microfilm. The new color images are dramatically superior, as the illustrations below demonstrate. The image on the left is from *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln*, and the image on the right is from the recent digitization effort at the Library of Congress. The images are the first page of an order written by Abraham Lincoln in November 1855 for the case of *Harrison v. Law & Stallings*. Lincoln represented Law & Stallings in the Sangamon County Circuit Court on a change of venue from neighboring Macon County.

The contrast between the two images below illustrates some of the challenges of capturing images from microfilm. Some of the dots at the top of the page in the image on the left are there on the original document, but many are imperfections from the microfilm. The ends of the lines of text on the lower half of the page and virtually the entire last three lines are illegible in the image on the left but are clearly legible in the image on the right. Although the contrast between the two images in this example are not typical, it does demonstrate the importance of capturing the best possible image of each document for transcription purposes.



ON BECOMING ABRAHAM LINCOLN

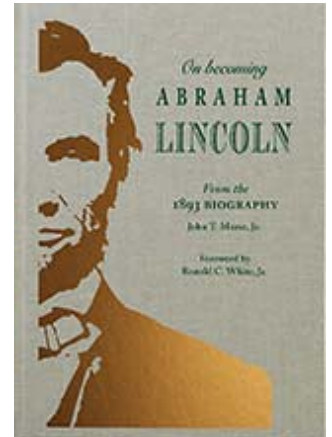
Last November, Mim Harrison, the editor of Levens Press, contacted the Papers of Abraham Lincoln about a book project. The company was republishing a portion of the first volume of John T. Morse Jr.'s two-volume biography of Abraham Lincoln published in 1893. Harrison wanted to end the volume with a reproduction of Lincoln's handwritten additions and corrections to his First Inaugural Address, which is located at the Library of Congress.

Several months earlier, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln had begun a cooperative project with the Library of Congress to digitize all of the Lincoln documents in that institution. Working chronologically through the volumes of documents in the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of Abraham Lincoln Papers, the staff would not digitize the First Inaugural Address until late in 2009, too late for the publication of the Levens Press volume.

Through the kind assistance of Dr. John Sellers and Tim Stutz at the Library of Congress, the Papers of Abraham

Lincoln was able to obtain high-resolution color images of all of the Lincoln materials in the Library's Treasures vault, including the draft of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address. That digitization was in time to be included in the volume.

The Levens Press book, *On Becoming Abraham Lincoln*, features the newly digitized images of Lincoln's emendations in full in the book's Appendix. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln received a full-page acknowledgment in the book, and an interview that focuses on the work of the project is featured on the Levens website. To read the interview or order the book, visit www.levenger.com, and search for "Lincoln."



JOHN Y. SIMON, PROJECT BOARD MEMBER, DIES

Dr. John Y. Simon, one of the nation's foremost Civil War scholars, died on July 8, 2008, in Carbondale, Illinois, at the age of 75. Dr. Simon had served as a member of the editorial board for the Lincoln Legal Papers.

Dr. Simon was a graduate of Swarthmore College and received his Ph.D from Harvard University. He came to Southern Illinois University at Carbondale in 1964. As editor of the Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, he published thirty volumes. Simon was the recognized founding father of the Association for Documentary Editing, and many in the profession looked to him for guidance and advice in the editing of their own subjects. "Dr. Simon is the reason I'm

employed in the field of documentary editing," said John A. Lupton, Associate Director and Associate Editor of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and a former Simon student. "As a graduate student at SIUC, I told him I wanted to be a Lincoln scholar, and he told me to leave SIU and go to Sangamon State (now University of Illinois at Springfield) to get a job with the Lincoln Legal Papers," Lupton added.

Simon also was a nationally recognized authority on Abraham Lincoln, authoring many books and articles on the sixteenth president, the Civil War, and Illinois history. He also won numerous awards, most notably the Lincoln Prize, for his lifetime of service to publishing Grant's words.

PROBLEMAS IN NUEVO MÉXICO

At the time of the Civil War, the cultural identity of New Mexico Territory was complicated, as English-speaking whites, Hispanos—Spanish-speaking natives of the territorial American Southwest—and many Indian tribes struggled to coexist. New Mexico had gained territorial status in 1850, following the Mexican War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, through which Mexico ceded its northern holdings. Politics in the territory was complex and volatile. Rich land owners and poor settlers, Mexicans and Americans, and whites and Indians clashed with each other over land and ideology.¹

The coming of the Civil War further complicated the political context as individuals lined up as Republicans and Democrats, Unionists and Secessionists. White settlers

complained about Apache and Navajo hostilities, and the discovery of gold on Indian lands only fueled white-Indian animosities. By 1861, the U.S. government was trying to concentrate New Mexico Indians onto reservations. This Indian policy, combined with military activity in New Mexico to combat Confederate soldiers, caused troubles for the Lincoln Administration, even though the territory was some eighteen hundred miles from Washington, DC.²

Lincoln had inherited a corrupt Indian system with an established reputation as an outlet for political patronage, and he continued the custom of appointing agents with no particular experience in Indian relations. Lincoln appointed William P. Dole, an Illinois Republican who worked hard to elect Lincoln in 1860, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Dole had no experience with Indian issues. Despite the fact that Lincoln had opposed the acquisition of the territory in the first place, he wasted no time making politically-motivated appointments at the Indian agencies in New Mexico. Along with the pro-Lincoln territorial government, John S. Watts, a Republican congressional delegate from New Mexico, actively promoted specific individuals for appointments in the territory, frequently writing to Lincoln with suggestions for selections to the Indian agencies, the judicial system, and the territorial government.³

However, Lincoln's appointments of Diego Archuleta (Utes, Jicarilla Apaches), Lorenzo Labadi (Mescalero Apaches), Ramon Luna (Navajos), Jose Antonio Mansinares (Utes), Toribio Romero (Pueblos), and Manuel Sabino Salazar (assignment unknown) as Indian agents may have been *less* political and more pragmatic. Although there were hostilities between Hispanos and Indians, there had been intermarriage and peaceful interaction between them. Hispanos had also proven to be successful politicians in the territory. The appointment of Hispano men in New Mexico may have been part of an effort to appoint experienced agents and to ease racial and cultural tensions. Historically, Hispanos had had more contact with Indian groups in New Mexico and were better acquainted with the complexities of the territory's demographic makeup.⁴

Diego Archuleta's story is particularly interesting. Born in 1814 in Nuevo México, then a Mexican province, Archuleta's life reflected the complicated cultural identity of many native New Mexicans. Born into a wealthy family and educated in Mexico City, Archuleta wavered in his political allegiances. He served as a congressman for Nuevo México in the Mexican government from 1843 to 1845 and supported Mexico during its conflict with the United States. After the Mexican War, however, he returned to New

Mexico, swearing allegiance to the American government. He won election to the territory's assembly and then won appointment as an Indian agent in 1857.⁵

Just prior to the Civil War, Archuleta had expressed support for the secessionist South, which made him unpopular with Watts and other pro-Union colleagues. In April 1861, Watts asked Lincoln to remove Archuleta as agent for the Ute Indians and appoint Jose Antonio Mansinares in his place. Lincoln obliged, and the Senate confirmed Mansinares in July 1861. After the start of the war, Archuleta's personal loyalties changed again, and he enlisted in the New Mexico militia, ultimately earning the rank of brigadier general. Perhaps in recognition of his service to the Union, Lincoln again appointed Archuleta as an Indian agent in March 1865.

Stacy Pratt McDermott, Assistant Editor



1863 Survey of New Mexico Territory

Image courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Notes:

¹ Charles Montgomery, *The Spanish Redemption: Heritage, Power, and Loss on New Mexico's Upper Rio Grande* (Berkeley: University of California, 2000), xi, 42-43; Andrés Reséndez, *Changing National Identities at the Frontier: Texas and New Mexico, 1800-1850* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

² F. Stanley, *The Civil War in New Mexico* (Denver: World Press, 1960), 229; Joint Resolutions of the Council and House of Representatives of the New Mexico Territorial Legislature, January 1, 1862, Robert Todd Lincoln Collection, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

³ David A. Nichols, *Lincoln and the Indians: Civil War Policy and Politics* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1978; reprint, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000), 5, 165-68; Mark E. Neely Jr., *The Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia* (New York: Da Capo, 1982), 83-84; David Herbert Donald, *Lincoln* (NY: Simon & Schuster, 1995), 122; John S. Watts to Abraham Lincoln, April 2, 1861, Robert Todd Lincoln Collection, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁴ Alvin R. Sunseri, *Seeds of Discord: New Mexico in the Aftermath of the American Conquest, 1846-1861* (Chicago: Nelson Hall, 1979), 37-38, 125-

26; Calvin Horn, *New Mexico's Troubled Years: The Story of the Early Territorial Governors* (Albuquerque, NM: Horn & Wallace, 1963), 100-111; Appointment of Diego Archuleta as Indian Agent for New Mexico, March 21, 1865, box 2, vol. 3, p. 89; Appointment of Manuel Sabino Salazar as Agent for the Indians in New Mexico, March 21, 1865, box 2, vol. 3, p. 90; Appointment of Toribio Romero as Indian Agent for New Mexico Territory, March 21, 1865, box 2, vol. 3, p. 93, all in RG 48, Entry 39, all in National Archives, Washington, DC; Appointment of Lorenzo Labadi as Indian Agent for New Mexico Territory, March 29, 1861, box 1, vol. 2, p. 343; Appointment of Ramon Luna as Indian Agent for New Mexico Territory, August 2, 1861, box 2, vol. 3, p. 115; Appointment of Jose Antonio Mansinares as Indian Agent for New Mexico Territory, August 2, 1861, box 2, vol. 3, p. 114, all in RG 48, Entry 41, National Archives, Washington, DC.

⁵ Nicholas E. Meyer, *The Biographical Dictionary of Hispanic Americans* (NY: Facts on File, 1997), 14-15; Montgomery, *The Spanish Redemption*, 42.

“NOW DEAR ‘UNCLE ABE’”

Modern Americans accustomed to an “imperial” presidency doubtlessly find the inviting intimacy of the office during the nineteenth century oddly touching. However, in Lincoln’s day it did not seem out of place for average citizens to reach out to their chief magistrate for help. When the Treasury Department began hiring women as government clerks in 1862, the torrent of correspondence flooding into the White House included an increasing number of women seeking federal jobs.¹ From the shores of Beaver Dam Lake, forty miles northwest of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a letter arrived at the White House from two school teachers who had heard that respectable ladies were being employed in Washington.

Perhaps thinking it safer to write to the president in tandem, Misses Florence Watson and Delia Swain believed that Lincoln held the key to solving their own personal and financial crises. Fearful that their actions might be considered shockingly improper, the ladies might have quailed even further had they known that while the president was indeed “kindly and courteous” and had “a chivalrous deference for women,” he viewed females who called upon him in the prosecution of business, public or private, as simply “a lady on business” due no special consideration.² Nevertheless, Watson and Swain’s letter offers a snapshot of how the American public viewed the person and office of the presidency:



Florence Watson and Delia Swain

(the editors are unable to determine which photograph is which woman).

Hearing that in some departments of the Gov’t, lady-clerks are employed, and thinking such a situation would be far more agreeable and profitable than our present one, we came to the conclusion that there could be no harm in writing you a private letter asking you to be so kind as to give us something to do, or put us in the way of obtaining employment

As to our education, abilities and moral character we can furnish testimonials if required. Now dear “Uncle Abe” we having taken one bold step, dare to take another, and say, that we want very much to hear from you—whether you can do us any good or not—and receive the assurance that you are not offended by our unusual conduct.

We enclose our Photographs, thinking you might wish to know how we look.

Sincerely hoping you will not look unfavorably on our request. We have the honor of remaining

Yours Respectfully
Florence Watson
Delia Swain

Direct to Florence Watson Beaver Dam Wisconsin, (Dodge County)³

Like so many other eager applicants, Watson and Swain hoped the president would personally respond to their ardent plea and perhaps be swayed by the earnest faces peering out of their enclosed photographs. Unfortunately, their dreams of a presidential answer went unfulfilled. The letter was channeled from the White House without endorsement to the Treasury Department there to receive

Florence Watson and Delia Swain to Abraham Lincoln
March 27, [c. 1862-65]

Beaver Dam March 27

Respected President:

We are well aware that we are very bold and presumptuous in thus addressing you for we know you have other and far more important matters claiming your attention, but although this letter may not result in any good to us we rely so much on your goodness, as to believe you will not cast it aside without a perusal and without considering how great a disappointment it will be to us, if it is not in your power to grant our strange request.

For some time past we have been engaged in teaching, but by this means after hard labor we have been hardly able to make a respectable living, and as it is necessary for us to support ourselves by some means, we have formed this project of writing to you to ask you if there was not some employment which you, by very little effort on your part, could obtain for us and thus do us a favor which we should always remember with gratitude.

the terse bureaucratic scrawl “Put on list of applicants.” Most likely, neither of the young women secured the positions they thought “dear ‘Uncle Abe’” could so easily grant.

David Gerleman, Assistant Editor

Notes:

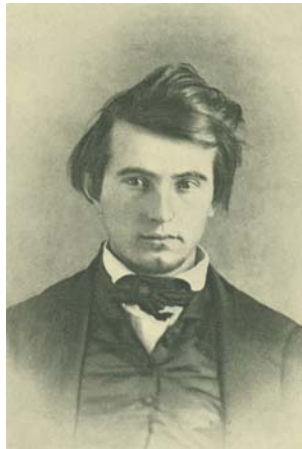
¹ Ross K. Baker, “Entry of Women into Federal Job World—At a Price,” *Smithsonian* 8 (July 1977): 83-86; Judith E. Harper, *Women During the Civil War: An Encyclopedia* (New York: Routledge, 2004), s.v. “Government Girls,” 174-75.

² Michael Burlingame, ed., *Inside the White House in War Times: Memoirs and Reports of Lincoln’s Secretary* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2000), 185.

³ Florence Watson and Delia Swain to Abraham Lincoln, March 27, c. 1862-65, box 609, RG 56, Entry 210, National Archives, Washington, DC.

LINCOLN AND THE HOOSIER DEMOCRATS

Abraham Lincoln rode the Eighth Judicial Circuit during much of his law practice, itinerant work that took him across central and east-central Illinois. These experiences brought him into contact with many people who would come to have lasting influence upon American society. During one tour of the circuit in 1851, while visiting the Vermilion County Circuit Court in Danville, near the Illinois-Indiana border, Lincoln found a court crowded with legal and political luminaries from both sides of the state line.



Lew Wallace in 1848

Lewis “Lew” Wallace was a young attorney who began his law career in nearby Covington, Indiana. In the fall of 1851, he and fellow Covington attorney Daniel Voorhees attended court in Danville. Wallace’s memoir includes a recollection of this event.

We reached town about dusk and stopped at the tavern. The bar-room, when we entered it after supper, was all a-squeeze with residents, spiced with parties to suits pending, witnesses, and jurors. . . . To edge in we had to bide our time. Every little while there would be bursts of laughter, and now and then a yell of delight. At last, within the zone of sight, this was what we saw: In front of us a spacious pioneer fireplace all aglow. . . . On the right of the fireplace sat three of the best storytellers of Indiana Opposite them, a broad brick hearth intervening,

were two strangers to me whom inquiry presently identified as famous lawyers and yarn-spinners of Illinois.¹

One of the Illinoisans was Lincoln, and the Indianans were some of the leaders of the state Democratic party: Edward Hannegan, former U.S. Senator and ambassador to Prussia; former Congressman John Pettit; and Congressman Dan Mace. Lincoln and Whig lawyer-politician Usher Linder swapped stories and jokes with the Democrats from Indiana in a sort of competition until midnight, when according to Wallace, Lincoln won the floor with his font of masterful improvisation.²

The case that brought legal talent from both sides of the border was *Fithian v. Casseday*, a libel suit in which Lincoln’s friend Dr. William Fithian sought \$25,000 in damages. Lincoln and Linder represented Fithian, while Hannegan and several Danville attorneys labored for the defense. George Casseday had published scurrilous statements about Fithian’s character in a local newspaper.

In a letter to his wife Sarah, Judge David Davis reported about the trial that “The ladies of town in great numbers were present” in the courtroom and “they all seemed delighted with the speeches that were made.” In the end, Lincoln’s client won a judgment for \$547. In this battle of words, however, Davis, a partisan Whig who typically reserved highest praise for Lincoln’s speaking ability, reported to Sarah, “Mr. Hannegan is a beautiful speaker. His elocution is as fine as any mans that I ever heard.” After hours, Judge Davis, Lincoln, Linder and Hannegan shared a room in Bailey’s tavern, and Hannegan entertained the Illinoisans with tales from his time in Europe with “descriptions of foreign courts, ambassadorial dinners &c. &c.” According to Davis, Hannegan was “as companionable pleasant gentleman as I ever associated with. . . . His power of conversation is very fine.”³

During the same term of the Vermilion County Circuit Court, on October 23, 1851, Lincoln filed a motion to allow Daniel Voorhees to practice in Illinois courts. Just as a new in-state lawyer needed an established lawyer to vouch for his ability and standing in the community, new out-of-state lawyers also needed support from a leader of the Illinois bar. Lincoln and Voorhees would go on to work together or against each other in five cases between 1853 and 1857.



Daniel Voorhees, 1861

Voorhees, then an aspiring Democratic politician, later became one of the Lincoln administration's leading critics in Congress, and Republicans labeled him a Copperhead. In addition to serving as a U.S. District Attorney, Voorhees represented Indiana in both houses of Congress for a total of thirty-two years. His staunch defense of agrarian economy and ideals earned him the sobriquet "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."⁴

Lew Wallace was an aspiring Democratic politician in 1851, when he saw Lincoln in Danville, and he actively supported Stephen A. Douglas's 1860 presidential bid. Over time, however, he was less successful in politics than Voorhees. Wallace rapidly joined the war effort in Indiana at the beginning of the Civil War, and he achieved the rank of

major general in the U.S. Army in 1862 after participating in the battles at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. Two years later, at the battle of Monocacy, his undermanned corps successfully delayed Confederate general Jubal Early's planned raid on Washington, until veteran troops could reinforce the capital's earthwork forts. While Wallace's post-war life is best remembered for his success in letters, especially *Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ*, he also served as governor of the New Mexico Territory and as U.S. ambassador to the Ottoman Empire.⁵

Christopher A. Schnell, Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ Lew Wallace, *Lew Wallace: An Autobiography*, 2 vols. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1906), 1:219-23.

² *Ibid.*, 222-23.

³ *Fithian v. Casseday*, Martha L. Benner and Cullom Davis, et al., eds., *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000) (LPAL); David Davis to Sarah Davis, October 20, 1851; David Davis to Sarah Davis, October 27, 1851, both in folder B-8, David Davis Family Papers, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, IL; Usher F. Linder, *Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois* (Chicago: Chicago Legal New Company, 1879), 138-39.

⁴ Motion, October 23, 1851, LPAL; Jennifer L. Weber, *Copperheads: The Rise and Fall of Lincoln's Opponents in the North* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2006), 48, 114, 29; Leonard S. Kenworthy, *The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash: Daniel Wolsey Voorhees* (Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1936).

⁵ Wallace, *Autobiography*; Irving McKee, "Ben-Hur" Wallace: *The Life of General Lew Wallace* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1947).

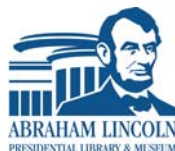
*Images on previous page from Lew Wallace, *Lew Wallace: An Autobiography*, 2 vols. (NY: Harper & Brothers, 1906), 1, opp. 208; Daniel Voorhees, *Forty Years of Oratory*, 2 vols. (Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill, 1898), opposite title page.

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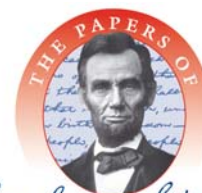
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- By making a tax-deductible donation to the Papers of Abraham Lincoln in support of the project. Such gifts provide crucial support in furtherance of the project's objectives.



Abraham Lincoln

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